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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian
POWER
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Attorney—C. W. Grandy
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON,

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

A Child's Prayer.

Father, oh, hear me,
Bend from above;
Breathe on me blessing,
Breathe in me love;
Shield me from danger,
Trouble and strife;
Aid me in climbing
Steep hills of life.

Dark angels leave me;
Frail is your power,
If I am guarded
By Him every hour;
He will not leave me
If I entreat
Aid and protection
Here at His feet.

Father, oh, hear me!
Bend from above;
Breathe on me blessing,
Breathe in me love;
Father, oh, fold me
Close to Thy breast!
Then sink I sweetly
And safely to rest.

A Woman's Story.

It had rained all day a dull, depressing down-pour, but now, just as the day was ending, the sun saw fit to burst out from behind a pile of jagged, black clouds and flood the little planet below with crimson glory. The far-spreading sea shone like an ocean of flame and all the western windows of the old farmhouse were flecked with the crimson glory.

Janet Stuart stood looking out at the radiant western sky, her heart in her eyes. The red light went shifting in fiery lances through the thick masses of her blue-black hair and flashed back from her deep, strong eyes. She stood there looking fixedly out at the lurid light, her back turned to the pair at the piano talking and singing softly in the April twilight.

One of these was Miss Ingestre, their London guest, a delicate, fairy figure, not at all like Janet's—a delicate rose-bloom face looking out at you through a halo of pure gold hair; the other Mr. Etheridge.

Now the pair struck out into a duet. Softly and sweetly came across the room the delicious Italian song, a song full of passionate pain. Out of the western sky slowly faded the crimson sunburst, grayly crept up the twilight, palely gemmed with stars.

"Darkening!" Janet Stuart thought, with weary eyes, that never left the steel-blue sky. "Darkening—like my life!"

It faded entirely out, the last flush of the dying day. The stars swung in the blue-black concave, and a pale, young moon sailed serenely up to the zenith. And still, while the day faded and the night came, the twain at the piano never stirred. Their low laughter, their half-whispered words, their soft singing, came to the listener's ear; but she never looked at them. She sat colder and whiter than snow, her hands still folded.

"He promised to love me and be true to me always," her heart kept crying; "and see how he keeps his word."

"In the dark?" called a cheery voice, and old Mr. Etheridge came in.

He was the owner of all the broad acres that spread right and left, and his nephew, Ernest, was his sole heir; for his wife had died nine months before, and there were no children. Janet Stuart was his adopted daughter, of course; but she was to marry handsome Ernest, and reign in the fine old homestead, where all her happy girlhood had been spent.

"In the dark, you three young owls!" called Mr. Etheridge. "Jennie, lass, where are you? Leave off billing and cooing, and ring for the lamp."

He looked over at the piano, and the two heads so close together there separated suddenly. A tall, dark figure rose from the window.

"I'm not billing and cooing, uncle."

Janet rang for the lamp as she spoke this, and Miss Ingestre fluttered off the piano stool.

"Oh, so it was you, little Eva, and not Janet. I won't have it. I want a wedding in two months; and you mustn't cut Jennie out."

The red blood mounted guiltily to Ernest Etheridge's face, but Miss Ingestre's musical laugh chimed softly through the room. Janet sat by the table, fixedly pale, her eyes bent on a book, but the printed pages danced before those eyes; and Miss Ingestre's faint, sweet voice, chattering pretty nonsense, with her blue eyes fixed on the old man's face, sounded in her ears like the rushing roar of a waterfall. By-and-bye some neighbors dropped in, and there was more singing and some dancing, and Janet played waltzes and redowas and quadrilles until the midnight hour struck; and she toiled up to her room, too fagged in body and mind even to think.

But she was up early, for all that—up with the April birds singing in the scented trees outside, and down on the seashore, staring with dreamy eyes over the dancing sea. How bright it was, all sparkling in the glad sunlight, with the saline wind strong and sweet, and the fishermen singing as they cast their nets and the noisy children rolling in the warm sands, filling the air with their glad shouts.

"Oh!" she thought, "what happy creatures there are in the world! Men who love, and are never false; women who trust, and are never betrayed. And I—to think I should have staked on one throw and lost!"

A man's step came crunching over the sand—a man's clear voice singing: "O'er the muir amang the heather," on the shrill wind. She knew both step and voice, but she never turned.

"Janet," cried Ernest, "I thought I should find you here! I know what heathenish hours you keep, and what heathenish places you frequent."

She never answered; her eyes were fixed on the far sea line, her lips closed in nameless pain. He threw himself on the sands at her feet, and looked up with laughing blue eyes in her changeless face.

"My solemn Janet! What has come over you of late? Where has your sunshine, your sparkle, your youth, your smiles, your color gone? Tell me what it is, Janet?"

"Nothing you would care to know."

He shifted uneasily, his eyes left her pale, still face and wandered seaward.

"You know I am going to-morrow, Jennie?"

"Yes, I know."

"I wanted to speak to you before I went, Janet; that is the reason why I got up at this unchristian hour and looked for you here. I don't see the necessity of hurrying our marriage as Uncle Etheridge wishes to hurry it—we are both young enough to wait. I should like to spend this summer in Switzerland and Italy, if you have no objection."

"I have none."

"And when I come back in the autumn, Janet, will you be my little wife?"

She rose up straight and looked in his smiling, handsome face for the first time.

"No," she said, steadily, "I will never be that! Here is your ring, Mr. Etheridge, and here we part."

"Janet!"

He sprang to his feet, and stood looking at her in surprise, in a sort of terror—in nothing else.

"Here is your ring—take it! You will not? Then let the waters take it, less faithless than you!"

She drew the band of gold, studded with brilliants, from her finger, and flung it far into the sea.

"Janet, listen to me! Janet—good Heaven, are you mad?"

"I would be if I listened to you. Go, marry Eva Ingestre to-morrow, if you like! What is it to me?"

She turned and walked steadfastly away, leaving him a petrified gazer. Straight up to her own room, there to sink by the window, her arms dropping on the table, her face lying on them. Not in tears—not in womanly sobs, only in mute, deadly pain, weary of life, of herself, of the sunshine, of all the world.

"False!" her tortured heart kept crying; "false! And I loved him so dearly—so dearly!"

The breakfast bell rang. She rose up and went down, a little paler, a little stiller than her wont—nothing more.

Old Mr. Etheridge was there, bright and lively. Miss Ingestre was there, chattering like a magpie, her pretty ringlets freshly perfumed and curled, her roses at their brightest. Ernest was there, silent and sulky, but glad, if the truth must be known, that he was so well out of the scrape.

"She gives me up of her own accord," he thought, with a sense of injury; "nobody can blame me. I'll speak to Eva after breakfast."

But he was forestalled. After breakfast his uncle carried Eva off to get her opinion about some ornamental gardening to be done, and his tender declaration had to wait. Janet attended to her household duties, and then, with her work basket, went out and sat down by the open window; presently the aching eyes closed in dull, dreamless sleep.

With voices in her ears she awoke—voices that blended with her sleep, and that confused her. They came from the garden, the voice of Ernest, tender, pleading; the voice of Eva, sweet and clear.

"Marry you, Ernest! Good gracious me! what an idea! and you engaged to that solemn Janet?"

"She is engaged to me no longer; she has broken off of her own free will—jealous of you."

"And you want me to take what another lady rejects! Flattering, really! A thousand thanks, Mr. Earnest Etheridge; at the same time—no!"

"Eva! Eva! for Heaven's sake listen to me! I love you with my whole"—

"Heart! Of course you do! And you will break it because I refuse? I shall be shocked and disappointed if you do not. There! don't coax—I can't marry you because I'm going to marry your uncle! Now the truth's out!"

Janet rose abruptly and left the window, fully awake at last.

"I never thought of that," she said, on her way to her own room. "I might have seen, but I never thought of that."

She kept her chamber until dinner time, and then went down to preside at table with that fixed and stone-like face. Only her uncle and Eva were there.

"To think the boy should go off five hours earlier than he need," Uncle Etheridge grumbled. "Janet, how can you allow such capers?"

Miss Ingestre looked at her, a malicious sparkle on her turquoise blue eyes, a malicious smile in her rosebud lips. Miss Stuart met the look steadfastly.

"Mr. Ernest Etheridge's comings and goings are nothing to me; he is free as the wind that blows. But when am I to congratulate you, my good uncle?"

Mr. Etheridge stared—laughed—looked at Eva.

"So you have told her, Pussy?"

"I protest I have done nothing of the sort," cried the amazed Miss Ingestre; "but then she is a witch, and knows everything."

"Precisely. And when is it to be?"

"Well, since you have divined it, in three weeks; and you must be first bridesmaid, Jennie."

"With pleasure, Miss Ingestre."

"I'm afraid you'll find it rather dull during our absence, Janet," her uncle said. "We're going on a three months' bridal tour, and"—

"And I am going to London. My dear uncle, don't say a word. I have set my heart on it. My old nurse lives there. I will lodge with her; and, really, life in this stagnant village is growing insupportable."

So it was settled, and duly the wedding came off. Eva the loveliest of brides, Mr. Etheridge the most ecstatic of old addle-headed bridegrooms, Janet Stuart the stateliest and calmest of bridesmaids. Then they were gone—off to Paris to begin with—and Janet said good-bye to the old homestead and was whirled away to the metropolis, where she was soon busy in the precarious venture of writing a book.

Another summer and it came out, and was a brilliant success. Another, and a second followed, and Jennie Stuart woke up one morning and found herself famous. Rich, too, or comparatively so, and able to gratify the desire of her heart, and go abroad to fair, foreign lands with an admiring party of literary friends. Once—oh! how long ago it seemed now—she had thought to wander through these storied nations as Ernest's happy wife.

So the world went round, and the years went by, and ten of those years had been counted off the great rosary, when Janet Stuart came back to her native land. Wealth and fame had crowned her; but she came back Janet Stuart still, true to that old dream, a saddened and lonely woman.

There were changes before her. Her uncle was dead; his young wife inherited all his vast wealth; the fine old homestead was for sale, and Ernest was—where? No one knew; he had gone out to Australia, having quarreled with his new aunt, and, consequently, with his old uncle; that was all Janet could learn.

Janet Stuart went back to the village of her girlhood, purchaser of the fine old homestead where her happiest days had been spent, and settled down among the familiar sights and sounds to contented old maidenhood. There were friends there still glad and proud to welcome her—and she could do good; and with her "gray goose quill," and her piano, and her pets, she was happy.

She stood in the May twilight under the sycamore by the gate, one radiant evening, six months after her coming, tying up early roses and singing softly, when a man came slowly up the dusty road and looked at the pretty picture. A man who was bronzed, and haggard, and weather beaten, and but poorly clad—with his cap pulled far over his eyes—handsome blue eyes still. He paused at the gate, weary and pale.

"Janet!"

She turned round with a low, shrill cry, dropped the rose vine and caught both his hands, her face more radiant than the sunset sky.

"Ernest! Oh, Ernest! Ernest!"

"And you are really glad to see me, Janet?"

She opened the gate, her happy eyes shining luminous, and drew him in.

"Did you know I was here?" she asked.

"Yes—why else should I have come! But I did not mean to intrude. I only wanted to look upon your face once more before I went away again."

"Went away? Where?"

"Back to Australia. I am poor and can do nothing here; there is still an opening there. And before I go, dearest, bravest Janet, tell me you forgive me for the past."

His voice broke down; the old love, stronger than ever, looked at her imploringly, hopelessly out of his eyes. She stood before him, her hands lightly on his shoulders, her dear face smiling up at him so tender, so true.

"You must not go; you must not leave me! Dear Ernest, I don't forgive—I only love you!"

Later, when the crystal crescent was at its highest and the last lights were dying out of the homestead windows, Ernest Etheridge walked up the peaceful, moonlit road to his hotel. But with, oh! such an infinitely happy face, and singing as he went:

Say I am old, and gray and sad;
Say that health and strength have missed me;
Say I'm poor, but also add—
Jennie kissed me.

Other Mild Winters.

No doubt, says the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier*, were the records properly searched, there could be found parallels for the seemingly unparalleled mildness, thus far, of the present winter. Indeed, we have already been favored with a reminiscence or two which bear on the case. One old resident informs us that the winter of 1837-38—during which the Patriot war was waging—was one of wonderful leniency, so much so that vessels navigated Lake Erie during part of every month of the season. Seven years earlier—1829-30—occurred a winter of still more marked southern characteristics.

A veteran of Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, testifies to the local paper as to this season, that in the middle of January he found an elder bush with green shoots upon it six inches long. He tapped his sugar bush on the eleventh day of February, and the same day found a snake basking in the warm sunshine. There was no sleighing that winter, and hardly a time that farmers could not plow their fields. The farmers of the present day will be encouraged to learn, moreover, that the summer following this unusual season was an exceedingly fine one.

Another interesting fact has been recalled in this connection, to wit, that the first month of this centennial winter closely resembles that of 1776. The newspapers of that day speak of the extraordinary mildness of the season. It was even said that the lack of the usual ice in Boston harbor prevented Washington from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise of the city, and the Americans were enabled to continually send forth vessels from all parts of the harbor to the West Indies for munitions of war. The mild season also allowed Gen. Schuyler, in the first days of January, to dispatch his well planned little expedition up the Mohawk valley to surprise the Highlanders under Johnson.

Some Fashion Notes.

The cut of dresses for the present year, fashion journals tell us, will be about the same as during the preceding one, that is to say, everything will be tight fitting. We are returning to antique styles. The princess dress, with its long train, and waist opening square in front, and puffed sleeves encircled by bands, is certainly an antique style, and especially with the present system of raising the dress on one side over a false skirt. This skirt is made of any material but that of the dress, and trimmed with flowers, while the remainder of the dress has a plain train. This is an economical fashion, as the handsome material remains entire. There are several ways of arranging the princess dress. The front of the dress and back of the cuirass waist may be of black velvet and a train skirt of pearl colored lampas. The sleeves are also of pearl colored lampas. The borders are trimmed with peacock's feathers, which also run up the middle in front, and a similar trimming encircles the sleeves at the wrist. A combination in another style has a train skirt and a princess-shaped front, trimmed with puffings and cream colored faille ruchings. The back of the cuirass is long and the fronts are of brown velvet extending down the sides in long flaps, which fall over the train of the skirt. Ostrich feathers surround the borders of the velvet flaps and trim the train and front of the skirt. A velvet pocket trimmed with feathers is on one side of the apron.

The Free School Guard.

A secret organization has lately been started in the United States, and has already a membership of 15,000. It is called "The Free School Guard." Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C. The rules for government are similar to those of the Patrons of Husbandry. Its objects are:

1. The Union and the Constitution.
"Liberty and Union forever."
2. The preservation of our public institutions.
3. Free schools, free speech, and a free press.
4. Public schools to be free from sectarian influence and control.
5. No sectarian school to receive State or national aid.
6. The State or national government to provide for the education of every capable child.
7. Education shall be compulsory.
8. No education, no franchise.
9. One term of six years for the President of the United States.
10. Loyalty to the government.
11. Church property to be taxed.
12. The President of the United States to be elected by a direct vote of the people.

The declaration of principles is political, but not partisan.

Motto—Intelligence, freedom and union.

Watchword—Preach a crusade against ignorance.

Pauperism of the Chinese People.

The masses of the people are very poor. It is with them a severe struggle for existence. The average wages of mechanics and common laborers for a day's work of twelve to fourteen hours is ten to twenty cents; but skilled Chinese mechanics in our trades are paid by foreigners twenty-five to seventy-five cents a day. The cost of European or American living here is one-third less than it is in the United States. Chinese living, of the commonest sort, but the best that can be afforded by the masses, doesn't average to exceed six cents a day. A wealthy Chinaman doesn't expend more than $5 or $6 a month for his food. The result is a great deal of destitution and suffering among the masses; there is much begging in and about the temples and in the streets of the old city; there is, too, notwithstanding the terrible cruelty of punishment inflicted for crime, much petty pilfering and robbery from the person and from houses. There are many rich Chinaman, but they are not inclined to works of charity; they hold and hoard. There is no properly organized system of charity; relatives and friends are supposed to take care of the sick and the unfortunate. It is only in cases of dire necessity that government agency affords relief, and then it is only temporary. The foundling hospital is a government enterprise, and that is its most conspicuous charity.

A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY.

Robert E. Lee Tenders his Resignation to Jefferson Davis after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Scribner's Monthly for February contains the following letter written by the commander of the Confederate army after the battle of Gettysburg, August 8th, 1863. It will be read with interest:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your letters of July 28th and August 2d have been received, and I have waited for a leisure hour to reply, but I fear that will never come. I am extremely obliged to you for the attention given to the wants of this army, and the efforts made to supply them. Our absentees are returning, and I hope the earnest and beautiful appeal made to the country in your proclamation may stir up the whole people, and that they may see their duty and perform it. Nothing is wanted but that their fortitude should equal their bravery, to insure the success of our cause. We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters. Our people have only to be true and united, to bear manfully the misfortunes incident to war, and all will come right in the end.

I know how prone we are to censure, and how ready to blame others for the nonfulfillment of our expectations. This is unbecoming in a generous people, and I grieve to see its expression. The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, and in many instances proper. For, no matter what may be the ability of the officer, if he loses the confidence of his troops, disaster must sooner or later ensue.

I have been prompted by these reflections more than once since my return from Pennsylvania to propose to your excellency the propriety of selecting another commander for the army. What I have seen and heard of expressions of discontent in the public journals at the result of the expedition. I do not know how far this feeling extends in the army. My brother officers have been too kind to report it, and so far the troops have been too generous to exhibit it. It is fair, however, to suppose that it does exist, and success is so necessary to us that nothing should be risked to secure it. I therefore, in all sincerity, request your excellency to take measures to supply my place. I do this with the more earnestness because no one is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire. How can I fulfill the expectations of others? In addition, I sensibly feel the growing failure of my bodily strength. I have not yet recovered from the attack I experienced the past spring. I am becoming more and more incapable of exertion, and am thus prevented from making the personal examinations and giving the personal supervision to the operations in the field which I feel to be necessary. I am so dull that in making use of the eyes of others I am frequently misled. Everything therefore points to the advantages to be derived from a new commander, and I the more anxiously urge the matter upon your excellency from my belief that a younger and abler man than myself can readily be obtained. I know that he will have as gallant and brave an army as ever existed to second his efforts, and he would be the happiest day of my life to see at its head a worthy leader, one that would accomplish more than I could perform, and all that I have wished. I hope your excellency will attribute my request to the true reason, the desire to serve my country, and to do all in my power to secure the success of her righteous cause.

I have no complaints to make of any one but myself. I have received nothing but kindness from those above me, and the most considerate attention from my comrades and companions in arms. To your excellency I am specially indebted for uniform kindness and consideration. You have done everything in your power to aid me in the work committed to my charge, without omitting anything to promote the general welfare. I pray that your efforts may at length be crowned with success, and that you may long live to enjoy the thanks of a grateful people.

With sentiments of great esteem I am very respectfully and truly yours,

R. E. LEE, General.

Building a Lighthouse.

A celebrated French lighthouse is that of Fleaux de Brehat, a recent erection, based upon a huge and treacherous porphyry rock, for ages a terror of every seaman who approached the Brittany coast. Its architect had to encounter every species of obstacle during his work, but, above all, incessant races and eddies of the sea among the neighboring sandbanks. The foundations had to be sought for far beneath low water; an artificial port had to be created; the necessary stonework was hewn and shaped on the Island of Brehat, seven miles distant. Even when the foundations had appeared above the water the lower walls of the lower story were submerged twice a day, leaving heavy deposits of marine plants, shells and seaweed. The workmen lived in nuts upon a reef, to which they retired when the tide rose; and thus they pushed on their labors, quarrying and squaring at one time, arranging and fixing at another. Theirs was a masonry almost without mortar. The blocks were grooved and literally dovetailed together, the course being connected, as it were, by cogs, so that every part relied upon every other, the result being, as nearly as possible, and absolute cohesion. In spite of this happy issue the reporting architects would not recommend similar experiments in the future.

Profane Language.

In London Lord Mayor Cotton has made a raid upon the users of Billingsgate vernacular, under an old law of Charles II., which has been revived with a view of putting a stop to the use of bad language. There have been several arrests of swearers. Some of the streets of the city are placarded thus:

"FRIEND, DON'T SWEAR!
IT IS A VILE AND SINFUL HABIT."

Half a dozen of the persons arrested have been reprimanded and promised money fines the next time they were brought before the mayor.

Found at Last.

A story is told to the effect that a lady member of a family in Machias, Maine, more than a year ago, while "stirring up" a straw bed, lost a ring from her finger. Strict search was made, but the ring could not be found. The straw was emptied in the spring in the stable and used as bedding for horses, and thrown upon the manure heap; the manure was hauled about three miles and used on a potato lot. The crop of potatoes was dug and cellared, and lately, a the man was cutting some of them to feed his horses, his knife struck upon some hard substance, which on investigation proved to be the identical ring lost in the straw bed more than a year previous.

RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

The Story of Patrick Noonan, and the Trouble he had About his Clothing.

Patrick Noonan was a soldier in the army of the West, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. On the twenty-third of January, 1875, the stables at that post were burned. Private Noonan, being on duty at the stables, worked getting out public property from danger, and while so employed the tent in which his clothing was took fire, and the whole was consumed. Very naturally Patrick asked that other clothing be issued to him in place of that lost. On the fifteenth day of February Patrick commenced his public career by addressing "to the post adjutant, through post quartermaster and company commander," a brief but touching recital of his loss, accompanied by the request that it be replaced by a gratuitous issue. To this document he affixed in a firm Roman hand his X mark. On the sixteenth of February, F. H. Hathaway, lieutenant Fifth infantry, Regl. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M., indorsed the letter with the statement that it was necessary Private Noonan's clothing should be kept in the tent which was burned, and that the request was reasonable, and should be granted. On the eighteenth, Capt. Samuel Ovenshine of Co. G. Fifth infantry, indorsed his approval and forwarded it. On the nineteenth Col. Nelson A. Miles of the Fifth infantry indorsed and forwarded it "for the action of the department commander." On the twenty-second, "by command of Brig.-Gen. Pope," R. Williams, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., respectfully referred it "to the chief quartermaster of the department for remark." On the twenty-third, "Stewart Van Vliet, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Chf. Q. M. Dept. Mo.," returned it with the recommendation that the gratuitous issue be made under the restrictions of paragraph fifty-five, Appendix B, of revised army regulations, 1863. On the twenty-sixth, "by command of Brig. Gen.," returned it to the commanding officer at Fort Leavonworth, inviting attention to "general order 13 War department, commissary subsistence, the requirements of which will be complied with." A copy of the order was inclosed. It is printed in full in the pamphlet.

It relates to the gratuitous issue of clothing and requires the appointment of a board of survey. On the ninth of March, accordingly, a board of survey was appointed, and the order of appointment is printed in full. On the same day poor Private Noonan's letter was further indorsed by "G. W. Baird, First Lieut. and Adjt. Fifth Infantry, post adjutant," as referred to the board of survey, of which Capt. Samuel Ovenshine was president. On the nineteenth of March the board met, and "after careful examination" decided that Noonan was entitled to his clothing, and that the gratuitous issue should be made. Their report, signed by the three officers comprising the board, was forwarded to the Asst. Adjt. Gen. of the department of Missouri, by Capt. Simon Snyder, on the sixteenth of April. On the twenty-first it was forwarded by Brevet Maj. Gen. John Pope "to the adjutant-general of the army through the Asst. Adjt. Gen. military division of the Missouri," with a recommendation that the issue be made.

Accompanying this communication were the affidavit of Noonan as to the loss, etc., the order detailing Noonan as teamster, and a letter to the post adjutant, dated March 19, asking information for the board of survey, which was referred to the acting assistant quartermaster on the twentieth, returned to the post adjutant on the twenty-second, and to the board of survey on the twenty-third; sent back for further information on the twenty-seventh, referred to the post quartermaster on the thirtieth, indorsed by that officer on April 5, and returned to the board on the eighth, having seven indorsements. These are printed in full.

On the twenty-fourth of April, P. H. Sheridan, lieutenant-general commanding, indorsed private Noonan's letter, with a reference to the adjutant general of the army. On the twenty-eighth of April, E. D. TOWNSEND, adjutant-general, referred it to the judge advocate-general; on the thirtieth the judge advocate-general made a long indorsement on it to the effect that Noonan's loss could only be made good by action of Congress; on the third of May the adjutant-general referred it to the quartermaster-general "for examination and remark before being submitted to the secretary of war, with a view to the presentation of the case to Congress;" on the thirteenth, Quartermaster-General Meigs returned it with a recommendation for favorable action. On the nineteenth, the adjutant-general referred it to the secretary of war; on the thirty-first of December the secretary of war transmitted the documents to the House of Representatives, and on the twelfth of January, 1876, a joint resolution authorizing the issue was referred to the committee on military affairs and all the documents ordered printed.

Pnd that is the true story of Private Patrick Noonan's clothing, first cost $40 or $50. And yet there are people who say the government is careless in its expenditures. The case of Patrick Noonan eternally refutes the charge. He hasn't got his clothes yet. But if they'll give him the red tape that has been used on his letter, he can clothe himself in such manner as to be the pride of the prairie and the envy of the Modoc, and be warmly and comfortably clothed at that. —*New York Tribune.*

Female Suffrage.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented a petition in the United States Senate signed by a large number of ladies, asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote. Mr. Sargent said the petition was signed by many eminent ladies, and they set forth their request in such language as should reach the ear of the Senate. He asked that the petition be read by the secretary. After it had been read Mr. Sargent said he had no doubt that this great movement of woman suffrage would prevail. It was making progress day by day. He referred to woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory, and said it was indorsed there by the judiciary, by the press and by the people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than the capital of the nation, and therefore asked that the petition be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the District. It was so referred.

Whisky Did It.

Twenty years ago the Cowlitz tribe of Indians in Washington Territory numbered about a thousand persons; now it numbers thirty-three, and the *Courier Journal* gives the cause as follows:

They died not of hunger, nor of lingering decay,
But Cincinnati whisky hath swept them away.

Kissare, a chief of the tribe, scorned the villainous stuff, using the pure Kentucky article exclusively, and died the other day at the age of one hundred years.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

What the State Enumerations of 1875 Show—Some Interesting Figures.

It has been assumed, too hastily we think, says the Boston *Advertiser*, that the growth of the country in population has received a serious check. This conclusion is based on the returns of a part of the censuses taken last year. We have not seen anywhere a table containing results of all the enumerations, and we have endeavored to supply the deficiency. So far as known there were eighteen States that took a census of their population during the year 1875. One other made an enumeration in 1874. Of the whole fourteen, eleven are supposed to be trustworthy, and three are not so. The census of Texas is an estimate so far as it is supposed to give the total population. A school census was taken, and the figures below are based upon the result of that, corrected by a comparison of the votes at different elections. The return for Michigan is that for the year 1874, so that it represents one year less of growth than in the other cases:

	1870.	1875.
Iowa	1,194,020	1,350,544
Kansas	364,399	528,437
Louisiana	726,915	857,039
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,651,902
Michigan	1,184,059	1,334,031
Minnesota	439,706	599,891
Nebraska	122,993	246,280
Nevada	42,492	52,540
New Jersey	906,096	1,014,502
New York	4,382,759	4,705,208
Rhode Island	217,393	258,239
South Carolina	705,606	823,447
Texas	818,579	1,275,000
Wisconsin	1,054,679	1,236,599

The annual growth of Iowa from 1860 to 1870 was 52,011 persons; from 1870 to 1875 it was 31,305. The growth of Kansas during the decade averaged 25,719 persons each year; during the last five years it has been 32,808 persons each year. Massachusetts had an average growth of 22,628 in the former period; of 38,910 in the latter. Michigan had an annual increase of 43,495 in the former period, and of 29,993 in the latter. Minnesota's annual growth from 1860 to 1870 was 26,768; from 1870 to 1875 it was 32,037. Nebraska's annual increase during the earlier period is not known, but during the last five years it has more than doubled its population, so that its increase must have been several times as large. Nevada was admitted in 1864, and its population in 1860 is not known. New Jersey's annual increase from 1860 to 1870 was 23,406; during the last five years 21,681. New York received an annual increase of 50,202 during the earlier period, of 64,490 during the latter. Rhode Island added 4,085 annually during the earlier period, 8,170 during the latter. Wisconsin added 27,879 annually during the ten years, 36,386 during the five just ended.

A Woman of '76.

Just after the battle of Guilford the British army marched to Wilmington. About the middle of the afternoon, the van of the army, led by Lord Cornwallis, reached the house of a Mrs. Bell. The earl dismounted and entered. After looking about him a space, he said, abruptly:

"Madam, where is your husband?"

"In Greene's camp," was the short reply.

"Is he an officer or soldier?"

"No, he is not; but he knew it was better to be among friends than fall into the hands of enemies."

"Very well, madam; I must make your house my headquarters for a few days, and take your mill to grind for my soldiers."

"Sir," said she, "you have the power to do as you please; but after using our mill do you mean to burn it?"

"Why do you ask that?"

"Answer me first, and I'll tell you afterwards."

"No, then," said Cornwallis, "your mill shall not be burned or your property injured, but my officers must have provisions for the army. I shall remain in your house, and my presence will protect you from insult, for no soldiers of mine will dare plunder my headquarters."

"Well, now, sir," rejoined the stout hearted woman, "as you were so good as to answer my question, I will answer yours. If your lordship had intended to burn my mill after using it, I intended to save you that trouble by burning it myself at once!"

Cornwallis took no offense, but began giving orders in a quick, nervous manner. He walked up and down the room like one ill at ease, tur

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Mar. 1, 1876.

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DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS VERSUS PRACTICES.

The great purpose of the Democratic party in Congress this session was evidently two fold; first, to create the impression that every department of the government is thoroughly corrupt, and second, to manufacture a record for economy and retrenchment on which to go before the country and make demagogical appeals to the people. Thus they opened the session with a general notice that they were going to investigate everything and reform everything. They were going to expose mountains of fraud and corruption in every department of the government, and save untold millions by cutting off and cutting down expenses. Well, they have made a great show of activity in both directions, but with very small real results. So far as the corruption part of the programme is concerned they have accomplished nothing. They have discovered no corruption and no rottenness They have appointed committees, and ordered investigations, and filled the air with dust; but they have discovered nothing, and are not likely to. If the administration had not been ahead of them in the whisky frauds they might have struck a good load there, but the Republicans themselves have made, or are making, thorough work of it, and will have nothing for the Democrats to do. So far, therefore, as the corruption part is concerned the winter's programme is proving a flat failure.

But how about the retrenchment and economy? Well, they just went to work and discharged a lot of committee clerks of the House, and this was heralded to the country as a great reform. But quietly and one by one the committees have employed new clerks, and committees that did not have them before have been authorized to employ them, so that now the number of committee clerks employed is greater than in any previous session. Here is an absolute increase of expenses—a sample of genuine Democratic economy. Then they have made a little saving by cutting down the salaries of the professors at West Point and the allowances of the cadets. This amounts to but little Now they are battering away, shovel and tongs, at the consular and diplomatic system, with a prospect of seriously crippling our foreign trade relations by abolishing consulates and commercial agencies which have been of great value to the country, and which, under the policy adopted by all other governments, are protected and cherished as valuable branches of the civil service. Some of the foreign missions might indeed be done away without injury, but the consulships are all important in their relations to trade, and it is impossible to tell what injury may be inflicted on our foreign trade by the crude and ill-directed efforts of the Democracy under the pretense of retrenchment. Just now they are prancing about like a mad bull in a china shop, smashing things generally and seeing everything that comes in their way.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE"

The Republican party has been carrying forward the most vigorous prosecution of rascals and direlicts in its own ranks that has ever been undertaken by any dominant political party in this or any other country. It is an anomaly in the history of ruling parties. It presents a remarkable spectacle not only to all honest men, but also to all dishonest ones. The spectacle of a great and powerful political party attempting to unmask all its own rogues in the face of the whole country, and this too, at the risk of losing its own ascendency in governmental affairs is a grand one for the true patriot to contemplate.

Doubtless practical conspiracies have been found against Federal office holders as well as against the national revenue; and it may be that some parties in high authority are pushing investigations to extremes for personal applause, but in the long run substantial good must grow out of the general purification. "Let no guilty man escape" is the motto not only of our President but of the whole Republican party.

A political party that has the grit and dash and bravery and self-sacrificing spirit to do this in the face of what looks like fearful odds and the risk of the entire loss of power, deserves the support of all careful, thoughtful and patriotic people.

There are increasing evidences of rupture in the Democratic organization of this District. The LATHAM wing is getting restive and the adherents of YEATES are becoming uneasy. Another element, alarmed at the harmony and growing strength in the Republican ranks, assert that the only way to insure success is to nominate Judge EURE. Even WINSTON'S fealty to the present incumbent is doubted. Instead of getting the good fat place he felt himself entitled to he was put off with only a fifth rate one. Brother, stand up for your rights.

The mission of the Republican party is not ended. The nation is not out of the woods. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

BROADHEAD'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Somebody has suggested the addition of the initials P. I. G. to the already long list of abbreviations, and let it stand for Perfectly Independent Gentleman. It is intended to apply to these cases where men are willing to make themselves ridiculous, aye, infamous if need be, to prove that they are *not afraid*. For instance: Gen. BROADHEAD who was selected by the President to succeed Gen HENDERSON in the prosecution of the Whisky Ring thieves at St. Louis, went out of his way the other day to spit out his Democratic venom at the President, because, forsooth, had he not done so the "great and good" Democratic party would have charged that he was afraid to be as bold as HENDERSON was! Now the evidence clearly shows that there was not a jot or tittle of suspicion even to justify it, and yet he descended from his position as counsel for the Government to say that the "President stepped down from his high place to interfere with the duties of one of his Department officers." It seems to be the theory of some people that the President has no business interfering with anybody below him on any account! As he has nobody above him to interfere with, it becomes something of a puzzle to know what the real duties of the President are. His office must be purely ornamental if this theory is correct; but, as a matter of fact, the statement in this case is a substantial untruth. Mr. BROADHEAD knew it to be such, and yet, too small a man to rise above his petty partisanship, he gave utterance to the slander. The plan of transferring Supervisors was first submitted to the President, and he approved it He even suggested it the second time himself. When convinced that the plan would not work he ordered its suspension, and this is what BROADHEAD calls "stepping down from his high place." The St. Louis attorney goes on to say that in this prosecution he knows no President, no Congress, nothing but the law of the land. If he had been able to say that he knew no party, also, it would have added to his standing both as a lawyer and a man. We submit that such spectacles as these witnessed in the late trials in St. Louis, where HENDERSON, in the one case and BROADHEAD in the other assaulted the President are entirely new to our jurisprudence. It would have been just as sensible and proper for CALEB CUSHING to have assailed the President in the Alabama claims, to gratify a little party spite, as for these men to do so in the whisky suits. But MR. CUSHING and REVERDY JOHNSON were great enough to forget their own littlenesses, if they had them, while the two St. Louis attorneys are not. There lies the difference.

EMPTY PROMISES.

The leaders of the Democratic party are doing their level best to saddle every financial ill and every development of dull times upon the Republican party. The task is a hard one. As a rule, Republican States are the most prosperous at the present time. New York was to be a Garden of Eden to workingmen when the Democrats came into power. "High wages and plenty to do" was inscribed on every Democratic banner in 1873 and '74. On false promises they carried the State. Instead of better times, the State has had worse times than ever. Wages instead of going up have come down. Even the mythical fisherman of Long Island, who voted for Democracy because he thought that "it was about time to change when a fellow caught but one eel in a pot," now sighs for a return to his old love, because even a single eel is denied him.

The Hertford street rumor is that the Radical Republican leaders held a meeting in that burg on Monday, (Feb. 21st) and determined to nominate D. McD. Lindsey for Congress, at their regular nominating Convention when it meets. We suppose the meeting represents the party on this side the Albemarle Sound, but it may be regarded a significant indication as to who the regular nominee will be.

We quote the above from the *Economist* of last week. We were in Hertford on that day and ought to know something about the meeting if any such was held. We met several prominent members of the Republican party from different portions of the District, but the question as to who should be our nominee for Congress was not discussed nor alluded to. Should we visit Edenton and Gatesville during the weeks of court, we suppose the tongue of rumor will wag again.

In reply to numerous inquiries we have to say that we hope and expect to see nominated as candidates the two men who will best represent the sentiment of the party, as it expresses itself in favor of fair play in all the States, an honest and Intelligent administration of public affairs, and the hearty cooperation of every section of the Union for the common good. This is the kind of ticket that will commend itself to the intelligence and patriotism of the Republican party.

Why hasn't this country taken the strides upward and onward that other sections of the Union have? It has long been settled. Its climate and soil are favorable. It has superior natural advantages. And yet it is far, far behind almost every other place. And why? Because we have no railroad. Will we never learn? Now is the time to improve our condition. Will our people embrace the opportunity? Saturday the 25th is the day.

The Southern members of the Democratic party proclaimed that they have "accepted the results of the war," and yet they are making haste to undo those results by planting themselves on the most offensive portions of the "States Rights' idea. Is it any marvel that the people of the other sections of the country are losing confidence in their professions?

The Pittsburg *Post* says that trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl in the dark, you may know what you are doing but nobody else does.

CAN'T AGREE.

There is an increasing evidence of irreconcilable disagreement between the Democrats of the North and the West. The organ of the former is the New York *World*. In a recent article, the alluding to Congressman HOLMAN'S financial scheme, it says:

In its frankness this avowal is worthy of our American JOSEPH HUME. In its political fatality it is worthy of a Hoosier greenbacker. It is in the power of the Democrats of the House of Representatives to throw away another Presidential election, as their present Ohio and Indiana advisers have thrown away every Presidential election since and including 1864. HOLMAN'S fatuity would be a perfectly infallible prescription. It would be warranted to kill. If Democrats can learn nothing from the past, they may count with absolute assurance upon loosing everything in the future. HOLMAN is their best possible adviser in that line of statesmanship."

This arouses the rage of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of the West. Here are some of its latest utterances:

"We have no terms for the knaves who have struggled for years to sell the Democratic party out to the bondholders, and who have gone out of their way to strike down the Democratic colors when they did not happen to bear the usurer's sign. You helped to spawn Tweed, and the curse of you and your thieves hangs over the Democratic party to-day. To the New York *World* we send scorn and defiance."

JUDGE ALBERTSON FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We notice that the *Central*, a live Republican paper published at Lexington, this State, contains in its last issue an able editorial on the State Convention and the best men for our State ticket. It suggests Judge SETTLE for Governor, WM. A. SMITH for Lieutenant Governor and Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON for Attorney General. It says:

We feel bound both in justice and policy to declare our preference for that office for JUDGE ALBERTSON, without intending to disparage in the slightest degree the present incumbent. JUDGE ALBERTSON would bring no inconsiders able strength to our State ticket, and would make a very able Attorney General.

We endorse every word of it. JUDGE ALBERTSON made a very high reputation in the Convention and is certainly [illegible] We shall refer to this subject again.

THE INVESTIGATION FAILURES.

Reliable reports from Washington indicate that the Democrats are becoming heartily sick of the investigation business. When they assumed control of the House acting under the supposition that every office administered by a Republican was rank with corruption, they threw out their drag nets, and scores of subjects were made the objects of special inquiry. For over two months every Committee of the House has been diligently at work chasing, as it were, every shadow to the end that something might turn up. The heads of Departments and scores of clerks have worked night and day to furnish information called for. What formed a mountain has turned out a mole hill. No subject under inquiry has reaped results scarcely worth the trouble and expense attached to it.

The *Tar River Beacon* is a new paper just started at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C. It is said to be in the interest of Maj. L. C. LATHAM, for Congress. Its Elizabeth City correspondent says:

There is much talk about the next candidates for Congress. Some say Major Yeates, many say Major Latham, both have many friends here, but Major L. seems to be the favorite and it is believed he will carry this county in the Convention "in solidio." It is believed that Camden, Currituck, Perquimans, Gates and Chowan will go for Latham "en masse," but we must not say much about Congress yet, for fear of giving displeasure.

It is quite refreshing to observe the love which prevails among the Democrats in Congress. Occasionally one of them peers beneath the unwashed surface of his Confederate brother and perceives his true inwardness, and then he exclaims, as did Mr. MORRISON to Mr. HOLMAN, in a committee meeting Monday, "You are an ass." There is nothing like affection, and if this of the Bourbon order continues to find expression the country may ultimately discover the true character of the majority of the National House of Representatives.

Gen. BABCOCK has been acquitted Every effort was make to convict him. The Democrats were deeply interested because the conviction of the private Secretary of the President would have made capital for them. But after a trial, before an able court and intelligent jury, he was honorably acquitted. Indeed there was no evidence justifying the insinuations and charges that have filled the opposition press for the past few months. This trial settles the matter and to-day the Republican party is stronger before the country than ever before.

The Boston Elm, the famous old tree so long the distinguishing mark of Boston Common, was blown down recently by a furious storm. As soon as the accident was known, a vast crowd assembled to witness the fallen hero of centuries past, and obtain some relic of its broken limbs for a remembrance of its pristine greatness. The branches were soon carried off, and a police force had to be gathered to protect the trunk.

Before the last election Democratic candidates were profuse in promises, and because of pledges solemnly made se cured many votes. The question now is:. How many of these promises have been fulfilled? Who can answer?

The Democratic Congress has been in session three months. What single thing has it done, what is it going to do in justification of the many pledges to give the country a better and purer government. The people are growing impatient.

The Democratic National Convention is called to meet at St. Louis, on the 27th of June. Who the nominee will be no man can tell.

Hon. A. W. VENABLE, a distinguished citizen of this State, died at his residence in Oxford on the 19th ult., aged 76, He was a lawyer by profession, and in early life was a considerable politician, being a Presidential elector in 1832 and 1836; and was elected to Congress in 1847, 1849 and 1851.

Both branches of Congress have voted to add the 22d of February to the list of National holidays, and the President has proclaimed our release from sordid cares upon that date.

The Republicans of Indiana have nominated Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH for Governor and endorsed Senator MORTON as their choice for President.

The word d-e-b-t is composed of the initials of "dun every body twice." C-r-e-d-i-t is formed of the initial letters: "Call regularly every day; I'll trust."

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention adopted a resolution in favor of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE for President.

Don't Beg the Question.

It is an infallible sign that a cause is weak when its claims are sought to be established by mere bold assertions without argument or substantial proof. Dr. Tutt assorts that his Hair Dye is the best and he adduces undoubted evidence to substantiate the truth of the assertion.

READ WHAT EXPERTS SAY.

New Orleans, }
May 10th, 187 }

Dr. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, wish to inform you that we have tried your Hair Dye, and find it to be the best we have ever used. For its natural black color, it far excells all other dyes. Our customers will have no other. Since we began its use, our business in the dying department has rapidly increased. We think it a great triumph.

ANTHONY HAAS, } Barbers.
CHARLES HORN. }

37.2t. No. 6, N. Royal Street.

Republican State Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., }
February 15, 1876. }

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee on Wednesday, the 22nd of March, 1876, at the Capitol, to determine the time and place of holding the State Convention. Other important business will be transacted. A full attendance of the members is desired.

By order of the Chairman,
T. B. KEOGH.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

The shrewdest yet: A applied to B for a loan of $100. B replied: "My dear A, nothing would please me better than to oblige you, and I'll do it. I haven't $100 by me, but you make a note and I'll indorse it, and you can get the money from the bank." Grateful A proceeded at once to write a note. "Stay," said B, "make it $200. I want $100 myself." A did so, B indorsed the paper, the bank discounted it, & when the money was due B was in California, and A had to meet the payment. What he is unable to cipher out is whether he borrowed $100 of A, or A borrowed $100 of him.

PERSEVERANCE.—Did you ever know anybody to stick to any kind of business, no matter how unpromising, ten years at most who did not prosper? No one! No matter how bad it might be in the beginning—if he stuck to it earnestly and faithfully, and tried nothing else, no matter how hard he may have found it sometimes to keep his head above water; still, if he persevered, he always came out right in the long run. A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than nothing. No man ever worked his voyage in a dead calm. The best wind for everything in the long run, is a side wind. If it blows aft, how is he to get back?

If the working men of North Carolina will seriously investigate the matter, they will doubtless discover that their only political safety rests in the Republican party. Had it not been for the detirmined fight made against the revolutionists last summer the late Convention would have enacted ordinances ruinous to the great body of the people. It is well known that a plan was on foot to upset the plesent Supreme Court and reverse its decision on the homestead law. Had this been done, hundreds of poor men would have been made homeless. The Republican party alone prevented it. Can working men hesitate as to their course in the future.—*Era.*

Blaine looks surcharged with tremendous nervous energy, so irresistibly impelling him that the steam-breaks couldn't slow him down to three hundred revolutions per minute. When there is nothing to work it off, it seems to effervesce in boyish exuberance of spirits; or he darts hither and thither across the hall, up and down the isle, or through the lobby, with incessant activity. His habitual air is that of a man intent upon overtaking to-morrow, and driving ahead at such tremendous speed that nobody would be surprised if he did it.—[*Washington Letter.*

Moody and Sankey have commenced their revivalism in New York, where their success is greater than it was in the city of Brotherly Love or even in the highly moral town of Brooklyn. New York is wicked, but it is a metropolitan city, and appreciates the elements of novelty and sensationalism. The attendance at the hippodrome is twelve thousand every evening. Mr. Dana, it seems, is the only editor worth praying for.

The Market-street bridge in Philadelphia having been burned down, the Pensylvania railroad agreed to rebuild it for $65,000. Having finished it, the president of the company has written the mayor saying that the work cost but $62,405, and inclosing him a check for $2,506. Strange to say, the mental derangement of the president was never even suspected till this occurred.

The country storekeeper said; "Here my friend, those balls of butter I bought of you last week all proved to be just three ounces short of a pound." And the farmer innocently answ'r'd; "Well, I don't see how that could be, for I used one of your own pound bars of soap for weight."

"It was Ben Franklin who introduced broom corn culture in this country." But thousands of suffering husbands would prefer to see the man who introduced broom handles.—*Norristown Herald.*

Squire Staten of Milton has married six hundred couples in the last seven years. It has become a habit with him and any dearth in the market affects his spirits and renders him sad-eyed indeed.—*Raleigh News.*

It is an unloubted fact that Indian corn contributes more largely to the sum total of food consumed in the world than any other product of the farm. It is also a fact that no other animal consumes this cereal to so large a proportion as the hog, or thrives upon it so well. The grain that produces the most pork from a bushel is corn, and the best pork in the market is that which is made from corn-fed pigs, in fact, it might almost be said that these great staples of our country are made for each other. Let an epidemic cut off the increase of swine for a single year and corn would be dethroned. On the other hand, let the corn crop prove a failure for one season, and the new price of pork would banish it from countless tables,

In answer to our question how the delegates would get to Edenton, which place is suggested for the holding of the State Convention, the *Albemarle Times* says: "Go to Weldon; from there to Franklin Depot on the Norfolk Railroad, thence direct on the elegant steamers Chowan and Lotta to Edenton. How they would manage to get away is another question and much harder to answer." Rather go to Murphy, Cherokee county, at once. Can get there without going into another State—route back from Shelby or in a dog cart from Old Fort.—*Wilmington Star*

On examining into the interest laws of the forty-seven States and Territories of this Union, we find that sixteen States and Territories have no usury laws eleven States and Territories have a ten per cent. legal rate, but a contract for a higher rate is valid. Thirty-five States and Territories have laws under which money can be collected at rates specified from ten to twenty-four per cent., sixteen having no usury laws.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physcian and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 y. 6 Dy.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 y. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street 39 y. 9.

THE

North Carolinian.

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869, AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colore Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. 25cts Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 65 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
1 28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Pasquotank County held at their office on Saturday February 19th, 1876 the following order was adopted:

Whereas, on the 7th day of August 1873 the qualified electors of this county having voted to subscribe Forty thousand dollars, to the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co. or any other Company, it is proposed to make the subscription *Sixty Five Thousand Dollars*, including said Forty Thousand dollars, and that the said sum of Sixty Five Thousand Dollars be subscribed to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, said subscription to be in the bonds of the County at par; said bonds to be coupon bonds, the $40,000 to be paid in 20 years after date of issue as voted and the additional $25,000 in 30 years after date of issue, the whole to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually; The Bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $60,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15,000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Therefore it is ordered that the said question of the subscription and conditions be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this county.

Second, That a poll be opened at the regular places of election in the several election precincts of this county on Saturday the 25th day of March next ensuing for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified electors of this county on the same; that notice be given by the Chairman of this Board as provided by law; that tickets be prepared for said election with the words "Approved" for such electors as may be in favor of the subscription and conditions and the words "Not Approved" or such as may be opposed.

Third, That in the event of the Rail-Road subscription being carried by a vote of the people FRANK VAUGHAN, of 12th City Township WILSON HOLLOWELL, of Nixonton, and JOHN H. PE[illegible], of Mount Hermon, be and are hereby appointed Trustees, empowered, authorized and directed to take charge of the printing of the Bonds and retain them in their possession in blank; that as soon as the said Trustees are made satisfied that the Railroad Company has complied with the conditions they proceed to issue the Bonds in accordance with said conditions by having them filled up and signed by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, with the County seal affixed, and be countersigned by the Trustees, and paid over, in such amounts only at each time the conditions are met.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.
THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

36-4t.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents. Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

24-1y.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cure Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all nervous Diseases, the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

DR. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 711, St. Joseph, Mo

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS.

The material consists of seine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; cars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—
Published in the City of Raleigh.
—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,
W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are still in the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO'GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wid- Bleached Tw[illegible]
and 1-2 bl[illegible]
JET JEWELRY[illegible]
Also a fine Selection of Ladies, [illegible]es and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page 40 column paper, Illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1861 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $1 each, and are BEAUTIES all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful $3.10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or letter, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 3 3 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $5,000.00 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $3.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us, We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE SEND NOW Address, H. ORMSTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield St, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
34-4t. Wilson, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co. }
Norfolk, January 29th 1876. }

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 51½ Roanoke, Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.

33-4t.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new: also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and of properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any section in the country, while in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adaptability of the people, in general fertility of soil, no section can excel it.

There are fourteen steamers [illegible] of a large size—now plying between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md., making our town easily accessible to emigrants, and affording us cheap water transportation for our products, and other articles, in addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built, connecting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States, and together with our great fishing facilities, manufacturing interests, and certain completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres, about one half cleared, and the balance covered with most valuable timber the country can afford for sale. It is six miles from Elizabeth City, one mile from navigable water, has good improvements, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school of the best kind within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, wheat, oats, cotton and peas, and is offered for the price of $15 an acre on easy terms.

Another farm equally valuable of 200 acres, containing 150 acres is offered for sale at $2,000, one half cash, balance in a short time. This farm is within one mile of the navigable river, is only one mile from a good school house, has good dwelling and out-houses, is in a good neighborhood, and is well watered upon the farm, and is very productive. It is six miles from this town, and is within one mile of the town of Nixonton.

A farm of 400 acres 2 miles from Elizabeth City is offered for $18 an acre. This is partly cleared, and has good buildings, and on account of its locality and productiveness is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 270 acres is offered for sale for $7,000, one half cash down, balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in good neighborhood, has good schools and churches are convenient, two thirds of this farm is cleared and under cultivation, and the balance of the land is timber. There is a great bargain in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres mostly cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, and is navigable. The river is easy of access, in a good neighborhood, on a public road, and near a church and school house, and too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and new, mostly in fine cultivation, There are [illegible] acres.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank 6 miles from town, and one [illegible] Pasquotank River with good new dwelling, [illegible] stables, four tenant houses, [illegible] fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in [illegible] pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum and other valuable timber. It is [illegible] adapted to corn, cotton, &c., &c. [illegible] having been retained on a portion of the [illegible] It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000. To easy payments.

[illegible] farms—one of 100 acres, one of 200 acres and one of 300 acres within two miles of town, nearly cleared and under fence. Also many other valuable farms and lots for sale in this section.

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Elizabeth City, N. C. is prepared to operate on the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR,

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,
SIDING,
DOORS,
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS,
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS,
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY MAR. 1ST 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City cars.

Local and Personal.

☞ Remember, that under the law it is necessary for every body to vote on the railroad subscription.

☞ Gold at New York, 114¼. Cotton 12c. Corn 63. At Norfolk, cotton 12c. Corn 60.

☞ In this District and State affairs this year will be of a stirring nature. Subscribe for the NORTH CAROLINIAN and keep informed.

☞ A correspondent wants a recipe for making unadulterated milk." The best recipe we know of is the old-fashioned one—a good cow.

☞ Croakers are by no means confined to the frog ponds. The mud walled orchestras have their counterparts on the street corners and wherever sore headed wisdom congregates. They critise and criticise, fret and find fault. Whatever evidences of progress has been made with-

☞ Complaint has been made that we do not notice certain local events that have transpired in our town. Good reason, the fact is not ours. That which is reported to us is very certain of publication, the risk of not being noticed. Apart from any feeling of "partiality" on account of our desire to make our paper readable and interesting induces us to try to learn and notice every matter of interest. Don't be too modest to keep us posted.

☞ The foreshadowing interest in the great political contest of the coming summer is already manifesting itself in stimulating our circulation. The desire to hear every argument, fact and opinion for us to increase. In the great struggle the NORTH CAROLINIAN will see to it that its readers lack nothing. We urge all who care for the fight or for the paper, to do all in their power to extend its circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

☞ "What remarkable weather" is the universal exclamation. The seasons have a way of seeming abnormal and strange, unlike anything we can remember. Somebody has said that "Nature hates routine, and through the crevices of fixed laws manages to introduce variety, the charm of the world." That there are infinite surprises in the way summer and winter go is true, and that spring and fall have as many fashions as a milliner's window is equally so.

☞ Up to the time of the injunction the orders of Pasquotank county were advancing rapidly up to par. They were commanding 90 cents on the dollar in the market. The Commissioners had reduced the county expenses several thousand dollars and had provided to still further economise. In two years, under the management inaugurated, the debt could have been paid and the credit of the county fully restored. It was the pride of the Commissioners, as it ought to have been of *every* citizen of the county to see this done. But a few decided otherwise. Their action was not a movement in the interest of the people. It has resulted disastrously. Expense, costs, *increase* of the debt have followed.

☞ There is a misapprehension in the minds of a number of our people in regard to the motives and action of the gentlemen who have proposed to build our railroad. It has been stated, and to a large extent is believed, that they have sought the contract and are very anxious to obtain it. This is an error. The very opposite is the fact. *They* were sought and waited on by some of our prominent citizens, and were finally induced to visit us. They say "Gentlemen; you represent that you and your people want a railroad. You say it will pay. Very well, let us see how earnest and sincere you are. Are you willing to risk $1 if we risk $2? We do not come to you a-begging. You urged us to come and examine the enterprise. We think the prospects are fair. Show your sincerity by your acts and then we will take hold and help you." This is business like. It is the way responsible men always talk. And to procure the aid of such men we must secure the local subscription asked for. So instead of the proposed contractors being specially anxious to build the road the boot is really on the other leg

☞ Several things operated to prevent a full expression at the ballot box on the 17th ult. Notwithstanding all that had been published and said quite a number had neither seen nor heard of the election; others thought it had been indefinitely postponed, while still others did not understand that *not* voting was equivalent to voting against the railroad subscription. The vote stood 846 for, to only 342 against it—lacking but about 100 votes to carry it. In view of all these facts, and at the request of several hundred citizens in writing, the County Commissioners felt authorized to order another election, to be held on the 25th of this month. The friends of the railroad pledge that this new election shall be held free of expense to the county. Let the matter be thoroughly discussed and let there be a full vote. Of course the result of this coming election will be final. Then let it be such as to stimulate our paralized industries, increase trade, revive business and benefit labor. In all these, every citizen, no matter what his vocation or position, is deeply interested. "A strong pull and a pull altogether" on the 25th will start us on a new era of prosperity and better times.

☞ The *Herald of Health* says fleshments tend to make men bold, enterprising and courageous, while vegetables render men peaceful, benevolent and virtuous. We'll take a little of both, please.

☞ For the past two months religious exercises have been conducted at the Poor House on Sabbath afternoons. They were commenced by several young men of this place, but are now participated in by others. They are increasing in interest and are accomplishing good. Those who thus remember the poor will be remembered for their efforts.

☞ Let every man who has any doubt in his mind in regard to the security and safety of the County Bonds, carefully read the conditions as they are submitted to the people in the Election notice. Those conditions are on record and are binding. Remember, the people vote on the conditions as well as the subscription.

☞ The position of Special Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue held by Col. D. McD. LINDSEY has been abolished. In the consolidation of the Revenue Districts the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ordered the abolition of the Special Collectorships. The order was general. Col. McLINDSEY was a faithful officer and gave full satisfaction.

☞ He was calmly reposing on a pine board with the gentle zephyrs of the Pasquotank toying with his tangled curls. When aroused, he said he was a sailor, had been out and had imbibed. It had made him feel drowsy and he had taken a nap. He was strong and robust, and after stretching himself and taking a yawn or two he started for his vessel. Our reporter bade him farewell and went on his way humming the tune

"When shall we two meet again."

☞ The work of misrepresentaion on the railroad question still goes on. When one misstatement is met and exploded another is manufactured. And all this engineery of falsehood is directed at the ignorant and those dependent upon their labor for their daily bread. First, it was that excessive taxes would be levied on the poll and that imprisonment would follow if not paid: then it was that the price for labor would be put down to starvation prices: then that the contractors would would import labor from the North to build the road, and so on. Now not a single one of these statements is true—not one, and the men who make them know it.

☞ A man from Newland came to town the other day with a load of cabbage. He couldn't sell it, not because nobody wanted it, but because those who did had no money to buy with. A dozen men, laboring men, were standing around his cart. Said they, "We have no work, can get no wages, and hence cannot indulge in such luxuries." Had we the railroad there would be employment for all and *good wages for all*. Then every farmer could sell his produce readily and for the CASH. By making a good home market and by putting hundreds of thousands of dollars in circulation the railroad would even benefit every Newlander, as well as everybody else in the county. Who can afford to oppose it?

☞ Some objector asks: What evidence have we after we do vote the $65,000 county subscription, that before the road is finished the contractors won't ask for an additional subscription? We answer: The contractors won't *begin* until the $100,000 local aid is secured. This is only one-sixth of the amount needed to build and equip the road. When they do commence work, self interest will compel them to finish it as soon as possible for their capital invested won't begin to pay until the road is in operation. Men who have money never invest it in an enterprise like this until they are fully prepared to carry it through. As they can reap no percentage or dividends until the road is at work earning from its business, the sooner the contractors make it reach that point the more profitable it will be. And when it begins to pay dividends on *their* stock it must pay on the stock owned by the county.

Local Briefs

A cotemporary says that phosphorous is good for the memory. Some of our subscribers should use it.—Two months of leap year has past, and yet the marriage rate hasn't been perceptibly swollen.—The Farmer's Club meets in Mr. CREECY'S office every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.—The "Sociable" was held at the Albemarle House on Friday night. A pleasant time.—Our Carrier being sick last week, a new one supplied his place. If any subscriber was missed he will please report and get a paper.—GEO. D. POOL, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs has been called upon to measure several new vessels built for the fisheries.—There were twenty vessels in our port on Monday.—Capt. WATERS' peas are looking beautiful.—Garden making is the order now.—The Albemarle House is gaining in popularity.—Somebody has said that "little words are the sweetest to hear," but the young fop who popped the question the other night and received a chilling "no" for an answer, does not think so.—

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
I will a family paper take.
Both for my own and children's sake?
If such there be, let him repent
And have this paper to him sent.

This is Ash Wednesday. The Lenten season begins.—The interest in the railroad is increasing. The popular feeling is all right. But let none of its friends flag in their efforts for it is eternal vigilance alone that secures certain success.—Yesterday, the 29th of February, being the birthday of our esteemed townsman, Rev. P. W MELICK, a large number of his more intimate friends convened at his residence on Water street last night and remained discussing a magnificent supper and a hundred pleasant topics until the "we sma' hours" appeared.—D. C. LIPPINCOTT and wife returned last evening.—There was an alarm of fire on Saturday evening about 8¼ P. M. It was discovered to be a couple of fodder stacks belonging to Capt. JABEZ PRITCHETT. No doubt the work of an incendiary.—Sheriff PRICE and Deputy GREEN, left for Raleigh on Monday morning with the man sentenced to the Penitentiary at our last court.

Local Port-Folio.

Will know something in time—the man who learns quick and forgets slowly. Worked himself up to the sticking point—the man who was caught on the pickets of a fence he was trying to climb. Stuck up—posters. An impossible quantity—too much money. A joint affair with a single party to it—rheumatism.

Business Locals.

CASH Paid for Logs at Dry Point Gang Mills Elizabeth City, N C. 35 4t.

Fresh lot of flower at "live and let live" prices at Fowler's.

Another supply of bleached and unbleached cottons at Fowler's; cheap for cash.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—Our readers should not fail to notice the advertisements of Messrs Hunter & Co., the well known publishers of the popular "Star Spangled Banner" which have appeared and are appearing weekly in our columns. The "Banner" is the only paper in the world that exposes every swindler, quack, fraud, and humbug. Besides it is a splendid family visitor, and its premiums are alone worth twice the price of the paper. Messrs. Hunter & Co., after twenty years of increasing success, stand at the head of their class of dealers. Send them a trial order, or send for catalogues.

Neighboring Counties.

GATES. Fisherman's Court held at Gatesville on the 21st ult., was attended by a greater number of people than ever.

BEAUFORT. Miss Sallie Havens, of Washington, has in her possession a quilted silk petticoat nearly 100 years old. Send it to the Centennial.

CHOWAN: Court at Edenton next week.—A correspondent of the *Sentinel* suggests the name of Maj. H. A. Gilliam for Attorney General, and the Windsor *Times* is out in a leader for Octavius Coke for Lieutenant Governor.

HERTFORD. J. W. Faison, of Winston lost his Gin House and contents by fire on Friday night, the 10th inst. Loss $1500. No insurance. Cause accident.—The Baptists of Harrellsville have organized a church at that place and are making arrangements for the speedy erection of a building. The Rev. Thos G. Wool, formerly of Franklin, Va., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Harrellsville and Winton. He resides in Harrellsville.—Several merchants in Winton had their Tobacco seized on the 19th inst., by Revenue Officers and will be summoned to E. City to testify against the manufacturers.—Mr. Julius Lassiter identified a bale of cotton at Taylor & Northcett's wharf in Winton, which was stolen from him over a month ago.

CURRITUCK.—An Indian Town correspondent writes: "We are for the railroad. If Pasquotank raises her proposed subscription we will see to it that our proportion of the balance needed is raised, as well as securing the clear right of way. Until we get a railroad there will be no life in these counties."—A Sligo correspondent says. The matrimonia market is brightening. A. M. stands for A. Mother, but almost any young *woman* will forsake a loving mother and cleave to A. *Man*. This is but obeying the Divine command.—The farmers are all busy, taking advantage of the fine weather and getting ready for their summer crops.

DARE.—The smaller Shad fishermen have been operating for ten days. The larger fisheries at Croetan and other points will begin this week. By Monday next they will all be in full blast.

CAMDEN.—Rev. Mr. Kiernan, of Elizabeth City, preached at the Court House Sunday.—Persons passing over the Ferry to attend Church on Sabbath, are only charged half fare.—Morrisett's Wharf is looking up. It is proposed to move the postoffice from the Court House there. Mr. T. B. Kight appears to be the leading spirit. Success to all such men of energy.—Squire Cherry made another runaway party from Virginia happy on last Wednesday by tieing the connubial knot. Their names were Nathan Jones and Jennie Nixon, colored, from Norfolk county.—At Shiloh everything is moving on in the even tenor of its way.—There was a Ball at the Court House on Friday evening last, A splendid time

BERTIE.—Winston, of the *Times*, has gone back to Washington.—On the 18th ult., Jacob Pruden, under a fit of insanity, committed suicide by shooting himself. He was 47 years of age. He leaves a family.

PERQUIMANS.—A northern man named Butler died near Hertford some days ago. He was buried there.—On the 16th a new born colored child was found dead near the town.—Court continued all of last week and was kept busy. George Wilkins, the noted horse thief, was convicted. By the way, he came very near getting out of jail on the night of the 16th. He made a saw out of an old case knife, and sawed two large hinges and a number of ¼ inch bolts in two.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The GREAT SECRET of the WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I will most cheefully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarr, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath any more and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel all the time to to thank God there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE and I also think it one of he best medicines coughs and sinking feelings at the stomach and advise all to take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and anothecaries to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and leousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

BOSTON, Jan. 1st 1874

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1 34 1-3 cozen (1832 bottles) of your Vegetine since Apr. 12th 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended of any remedy I ever sold I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by *Vegetine* alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours
AT GILMAN
408 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR H. R. STEVENS:

Dear sir—This is to show that my son was taken sick in Jan. 1864 with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his legs and hip. His leg was swelled to twice the regular size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charleston—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lay where he was put, for he had no use of himself whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time when we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloth four or five times a day. Still he was getting better for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed and up constant use of Vegetine thas cured him. He has a sore leg while he will probably have for life but we believe that had we used Vegetine in lead of bothering with those doctors it would have saved the use of his leg. I hope all troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself.

CATHARINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY.
19 Trenton St Charleston Mass., May 10 1872

The above plain but honest statement clearly shows the cleansing effect of *Vegetine* in Scrofula

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all to be the best blood purifier in the world

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c).

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York
27—3m.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE

GALLERY.

Having newly fitted up in *Splendid Style*, the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winner and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jas. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Gems, and to copy Pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction willbe given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered.

☞ Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you

33-tf WM GRAVES, Ag't.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buisb Jr. the most popular seed house in the country. His seed are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last Eight years attest their virtues.

Extra early pea by the bush, at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets by peck or Bush. at Dr. Butt's, Clover Seed Orchard Grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy fine pocket Cutlery.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who, say it 'ain't" so.

TRUSSES,

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store E. City, N. C., a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines paints oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

LL ANXIOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved Kind and best quality *with in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 32 vol. 1-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED by judges critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at International Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER commissions *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try to* hard to sell something else.
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.
CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON. 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " 2.00

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 13th, 1873.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Grocers,

and dealers in
HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 6 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advances on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL, Esq., J. R. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
3-3m

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Doggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and other dry good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER.

POWLER'S
Cash and One Price STORE.
GROCERY Notions, Boots & Shoes
DRY GOODS

DRY-POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

HomeLine.

GOOD NEWS!

Steamer ROANOKE

Leave Norfolk every Wednesday and Saturday for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Propellers with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co. and connect with the O. D. S. S. Co.'s line to Clyde Line.

Baggage Free. All cargo at lowest rates.

BRIDGER & SMITH,
Agents.

SAFES.

STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.
Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIELD, GARDEN, SEEDS, FLOWER

We offer our usual large and complete assortment, embracing the best desirable varieties and of best quality, and send Priced List, to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds in all shapes by packet, ounce, pound, and quantity can be sent by mail, to any P. O. in the U. S.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
3m-41. York

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and

Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS, Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

250, 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

On and after Monday, Dec. 15th, 1873, the following passenger trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh.....3.25 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....8.20 P. M.
Leaves Weldon.....9.50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh.....3.45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh.....5.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....9.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon.....9.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh.....2.40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the fine Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest; also with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendent.
49—tf.

E. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this firm.

REFERENCES—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l A. Ihum Plymouth, N. C.

29-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

FOR

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BROADNAX & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. A full supply of candies, Fancy Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter &c. in fact everything in the Bakery and Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM SPENCER.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Horses, Sign
PAINTING.

Has had a Palace Car in the field for the last two years and is prepared to do all kinds of painting in the most artistic manner, which will stand the test of time. He has always been dealing with the people and hopes to receive their patronage.

JOHN R. WELCH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carts and all kinds of Vehicles.
REPAIRING
done at reasonable rates.

WAGON SHOP.

Farm and Spring Wagons,
Cart Wheels &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SAUNDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place in

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons from the country accomodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY

He may at all times be found either in store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

JNO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

JACKSON SNAPS.—Two cups molasses, one of sugar, one of butter; one teaspoonful saleratus, one of ginger; flour enough to roll very thin.

TONGUE.—A tongue which has not been dried will require very little soaking; but if dried it should be soaked in water for three or four hours; then put it into cold water, and let it boil gently till tender.

BOTTLES AND JARS.—Musty bottles or jars may be sweetened with lye or dissolved soda. Let either remain in them a short time, then dry and scald them. They will not become musty if a little salt be kept in them.

JARS.—To clean the insides of jars, fill them with water, stir in a spoonful or more of pearlash; empty them in an hour, and if not clean fill them again, and let them stand several hours. For large sized jars lye is excellent.

BOILING CABBAGE.—Cabbage should always be boiled in two waters; because, according to medical authority, it contains an essential oil which is apt to produce bad effects, and cooking it as suggested renders it soft and digestible.

WASHING CALICOES.—In washing calicoes in which the colors are not fast, be careful not to boil them; but wash in the usual way with soap, and rinse in hard water. For dark colored goods add a little salt to the water; for light, a little vinegar.

POTTED BEEF.—The beef well boiled; all the fat taken off. Chop it very fine; season with salt, pepper, allspice and a little sage. Melt butter enough to knead it well together. Pack it closely in bowls (to turn out nicely), and pour melted butter over it, and it will keep a week in cool weather.

POTATO PUDDING.—Boil two pounds of potatoes thoroughly, peel and pound them well, then mix them with half a pound of melted butter, the same of castor sugar, and six eggs; beat the whole well, then add a handful or two of flour; stir in, tie it in a buttered cloth, and boil for half an hour.

TELLING GOOD EGGS.—The following is a simple but sure way to tell good from bad eggs: Put them in water enough to cover them. All that lie flat, as they would on a smooth surface out of water, are good. Those of which the big end rises are bad. The vessel used should have a smooth, level bottom.

NOVEL SANDWICHES.—A new way to make sandwiches is to boil a few pounds of ham, and chop it very fine while it is yet warm—fat and lean together—and rub dry mustard, in proportion to suit your taste, through the mass; and as much sweet butter as is usually spread on bread sandwiches, and mix. Then split light biscuits in halves and spread the ham between.

STUFFED CORN BEEF.—Take a piece of well corned rump or round, nine or ten pounds; make several deep cuts in it; fill with a stuffing of a handful of soaked bread, squeezed dry, a little fat or butter, a good pinch of cloves, allspice, pepper, a little finely chopped onion, and a little marjorum of thyme; then tie it up tightly in a cloth and saturate it with vinegar; boil about three hours.

Starting Soiling.

To have winter continue all summer—or, in other words, to stable and feed our cattle during twelve months of the year—is contrary to every rule and precept of our early farm training. And let me here earnestly beg of you who contemplate making this great change, go slow. If you attempt to make this radical change before you are in every way prepared for it you will fail, and forever after be ready to denounce the system as a theoretical humbug. Test the system with a part of the stock at a time. Work horses never ought to be permitted to run in the pasture at all. Keep them in the stable where they belong. That is the first step. Then put a piece of ground in the best possible condition for roots and raise an abundant supply of mongolds, turnips and carrots. Next September put in a piece of rye in a field convenient to the barn. With this preparation it will not be necessary to keep the dairy cows on dry fodder down in the middle of June. With the roots provided, you have the means of taking them down gradually from dry to green food, with none of the disastrous effects that often result from the sudden change from hay to grass. It is not necessary and may not be expedient to keep up all of the stock the first year. Many of us have pasture lands that are not ready for either the plow or mowing machine. Try the soiling system with one-half or one third of the cows, selecting an average lot. Carefully count the cost of keeping each lot, as well as the yield from each, and then judge of the advantages and disadvantages of the system for yourselves. Before beginning be sure that you understand every detail of the business thoroughly. If no better means of possessing yourselves of the required information suggests itself to your mind, obtain some good work upon this subject and study it carefully, so that you may know what you have to do.

Oyster Shell Lime.

Oyster shell lime should be as good as any lime for agricultural purposes, if the shells were not mixed with too much dirt when thrown into the kiln. Perfectly clean shells would give lime of the best quality. Gas lime is liable to vary much in composition; in some cases it is has been found to contain nearly fifty per cent. of caustic lime, only about half of the lime having been converted into the carbonate and other less valuable compounds. In other cases less than twenty per cent. of lime was found remaining in the caustic condition, and it is important to remember, that in all cases compounds are formed in the course of the service in the gas works, which are poisonous to vegetation. After sufficient exposure to the air, however, these compounds are entirely converted into harmless substances, so that they offer no serious obstacle in the way of the use of gas lime in the field. As to the comparative value of the two articles, the gas lime must be regarded as less valuable than the other for the reason, mainly, that the action of the lime when used agriculturally is due, at least in large measure, to the causticity of the free, uncombined lime, and this is lost to a greater or less extent in the gas lime; but since some of the supposed effects of a liming may be produced by finely divided carbonate of lime, of which gas lime is largely composed, and since this spent lime still retains some of its caustic ity, it follows that good results may be obtained by the use of this article instead of the more expensive fresh lime. There are many instances on record of such results as these, as there are instances also on record where, by applying it without sufficient previous exposure to the air, the crop was entirely killed.

Desperate Women.

Jennie Collins, in the Boston *Transcript*, tells the following story of the working girls of that city: "On a Saturday night, not long ago, three girls came home with their week's pay, and, as the first one said, "Mother, hold your apron," all threw their money into it. I congratulated the mother, because they were so good. She answered: "I wish they were bad, then it would not break my heart to see them deny themselves every pleasure and work like slaves." * * One girl, who was out of work and in debt last spring, could not bear the cross looks when she went to the table, so she in her despair wande ed into a street car house, sleeping under a car three nights and sitting in an office in the daytime. This exposure to the cutting cold winds nearly cost her her life. When she found something to do she dropped on her knees and began to pray.

BEET CIDER.—A cider made of beets is coming into use in FRANCE. It is prepared by adding seven pounds of red garden beet to every two and one-half bushels of apples, pressing all together. The cider must not be used for about eight months, when it will be free from the beet flavor.

A MIDNIGHT BANK ROBBERY.

A Young Lady Relates her Experience with Burglars who Came to Rob a Bank.

Miss Mattie C. White, of Williamsport, Pa., who was visiting in the family of Mr. John Whittlesy, the cashier of the Northampton bank, writes to her brother, Mr. E. L. White, an account of her experience with the burglars. She says:

About twelve o'clock, or a little after, five burglars entered our peaceful home with all the violence that we have often had pictured to us through the papers, and such as is hard to believe, and can only be realized through experience, such as we have now had. The first intimation that Laura had of what was going on was that a man was entering their room, over the sitting room, and he had a dark lantern in his hand and immediately sprang to their bed, while both screamed. They were then held by their throats, two men then being there, and at once handcuffed and held down.

I had not been asleep over ten minutes, for I heard the town clock strike twelve, and at half past twelve we were all under their entire subjection, there being a man or two men in my chamber at once. The first I knew a man entered my room, and the dark lantern wakened me, I suppose. I screamed, thinking it was John, and that the house was on fire, and sprang out of bed. He put me back and choked me, and then told me he would treat me kindly if I would keep perfectly quiet. He said I was caught—"You are all caught, and you may as well give up." He then told me I must get up. I begged him to let me lie there, but he said "No," and pulled me up and lead me into the hall and handcuffed me. He then took me into Laura's room—no, not quite yet. After getting me into the hall he said I would take cold without more clothing, and I told him I would take my death of cold that way, and he led me back into my room, when I obtained more clothes, and he took me with them. Very shortly after Maria, Aunt Hattie and her husband walked in the same room, and the girl was brought in with us. After they had got us all in that room they made us all get up separately and dress.

Of course we were rigged in each other's clothing, and some were half dressed. They kept hurrying us up, and we were all wonderfully possessed. I was very calm, and acted accordingly. They opened L.'s bureau drawer, and took out her handsome violet cloak and handed it to her, saying: "I guess this is what you want." She put that on with her balmoral skirt, and then I was fixed up, and they fell short of handcuffs.

Then Laura and I were joined by one handcuff, and they took us off into the front room and put us in the bed and then tied our hands and feet with leather straps, buckled as tight as possible. Then they took heavy ropes and slipped through these, and brought the rope under the bed, and fastened it with extra ropes besides. They served us all this way. They treated John cruelly; also Aunt Hattie. The last operation was to gag us with rubber gags. John was blindfolded and tied in another position. They then dragged him in the lower bedroom, and he was almost dead when found.

Laura and I extricated ourselves first by the greatest effort, and we dragged ourselves, bed and all, to the window, about seven o'clock in the morning, and with one free hand opened the window and alarmed the neighborhood. We had to have our handcuffs filed apart, and it was about nine o'clock when Laura and I were separated. We are alive and well, only that we are scratched and bruised, and John's chest is black and blue. They held a pistol at his head after they got him in the bedroom, when they demanded the keys and combination. They did not touch the silver, but took John's watch and chain. L. grabbed her's and flung it under the bureau, and they missed it.

What They Wore.

At the charity ball in New York city the following notes on dress were taken by a reporter:

Mrs. John C. Fremont wore a pink silk, covered with deep Valenciennes lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, a pale blue corded silk, with Waterau back and trail of maroon colored velvet; front of basque and decorations of front of skirt of the same velvet; the whole trimmed with point aiguille lace; necklace of gold and diamonds; earrings of large emeralds; back comb ornamented with rubies and diamonds; coiffure of white and red roses.

Mrs. Edward Cooper, lavender brocaded silk, trimmed with point aiguille lace, diamond ornaments, and headdress of white roses.

Mrs. John E. Robinson, black silk, profusely trimmed with bows of orange and scarlet ribbons; magnificent diamond ornaments.

Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, black velvet, trimmed with deep falls of duchesse lace; lace bertha; diamond jewelry and coiffure of white ostrich plumes.

Miss Dana, daughter of Charles A. Dana, 'pale blue corded silk, trimmed with point appliqué lace; coiffure of ostrich feathers.

Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, pink silk trimmed with point applique lace and natural flowers; perrl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Benjamin K. Phelps in maize colored silk trimmed with wide bands of black velvet; hair powdered and ornamented with ostrich plumes; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dudley K. Phelps, in white silk, trimmed with wide festoons of natural flowers and point aiguille lace; headdress of roses.

Mrs. Chester A. Arthur and Miss French, both white silk, trimmed with point aiguille lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks, pink silk trimmed with deep point lace.

Mrs. C. N. Ostrander, green silk trimmed with point applique lace.

Miss Ellen E. Follett, daughter of Alonzo Follett, light blue silk. Her sister, Miss Hortie M. Follett, light green silk.

A white silk and maroon velvet costume, heavily trimmed with deep flounces of old Duchess lace, and magnificent necklace, earrings and armlets of diamonds, was much admired.

Among the other costumes were the following: A dark green velvet embroidered with white floss, and ornamented with heavy white cording.

A canary colored brocaded silk; over dress and blue silk skirt.

A black velvet basque with maize colored sleeves, maize colored skirt, black velvet sash, trail, and bows, and the whole ornamented with natural flowers.

A light pink silk trimmed profusely with tiny pink flowers.

A purple velvet robe heavily trimmed with point aiguille lace beaded at intervals by large bunches of bright colored flowers.

A white silk and black silk velvet dress, the two stuffs being about equally proportioned, the corsage, front and back, shoulders, and the skirt ornamented with large nosegays.

A Bright Child.

A friend of the writer, residing on a farm in Illinois, has a four-year-old daughter named Etta, who frequently amuses herself by placing the chairs in a row and calling them a train of cars. One evening, while thus engaged, Mr. B., a friend of the family, called, and unthinkingly occupied one of the "cars." Miss Etta, not wishing to have her play disturbed, stepped up and said:

"Mister, dis is a train of cars."

"Oh!" said Mr. B., "then I'll be a passenger and take a ride."

Little Etta was not at all satisfied. After hesitating a moment, she said: "Where do 'ou want to dit off?"

Mr. B. replied: "I'll get off at Bloomington."

"Well," replied Etta, demurely, "dis is de place."

ALL FOR SPITE.—The last time but one that I saw Mrs. Cunningham, of Burdell notoriety, says a writer, was when she lived next door to Wm. Cullen Bryant, where she admitted she went for spite, because she "had been abused in the *Evening Post*."

A Bloodthirsty Vivandiere.

At the bloody battle of Magenta, Annette Drevon, seeing the flag of her regiment being carried off the field by two Austrian soldiers who had killed the standard bearer, rushed forward, and with her dagger stabbed one to the heart, shot the other with her pistol, seized the tri-color and brought it back to the French ranks. For this daring and glorious act she was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor.

When the zouaves were disbanded a medal was struck with suitable devices, by order of the officers of the regiment, and presented to Annette Drevou in recognition not only of her bravery under all circumstances, but also for her self-sacrificing attendance upon the sick and wounded at all times. She had offers of marriage, many of them highly advantageous ones, but she declined them all, saying that the regiment was her husband; she would have none other. No one could justly breathe a word against her character; she was universally respected and loved, and there was not a zouave in the ranks who could not have fought for her, or for her honor, if it had been necessary.

During the late war with Prussia, Annette Drevou joined the Thirty second infantry of the line. One day, after the armistice, in the neighborhood of Thionville, she was grossly insulted upon the public road by two Bavarian soldiers. She drew her pistol and shot one dead upon the spot, while the other abandoned the field in dismay. But he soon returned with others. Annette was arrested, taken to Metz, tried for her life by a drumhead courtmartial, and sentenced to be shot. The brave woman accepted her fate without a murmur, and was led out to the spot designated for her execution.

Prince Frederick Charles was then at Metz, and as he was riding on horseback he met the firing party. He inquired about the prisoner, stopped the process of her punishment, demanded and obtained her pardon, and sent her back to Paris under safe escort. But Annette Drevon is now fifty-two years of age, and is poor, just able to earn a scanty living by hard work. She lives at No. 15 Rue Vandamme, where chance has just found her out, and the officers and soldiers of the city guard have made up a purse, quite a little fortune in amount, and presented it to the brave vivandiere of the Second Zouaves.

How it Would Work.

A gray haired impostor, who has been in the house of correction time and again for drunkenness, and who has no kin in Detroit, entered a store on Grand River street and said to the proprietor:

"Have you a boy?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Did he get anything in his stocking?"

"Yes!"

"And was he glad?"

"He was."

"I also have a boy," continued the old man in a broken voice, "but he didn't get anything in his stocking. I am poor, and many times we haven't bread in the house, to say nothing of Christmas presents."

"I can't help that, as I see!" said the merchant.

"Say, see here," whispered the old man, bending forward, "give me a quarter and I'll buy a tin horse and a monkey and a Nosh's ark, and the night before New Year's I'll slip 'em into the boy's stocking. He'll ask me: 'Father, whose liberality of heart brought me those beautiful things?' And I will answer: 'Mr. So-and-So, on Grand River street.'"

"I can't do it," replied the merchant.

"And the boy will say: 'God bless Mr. So-and-So forever.'"

"No—can't do it."

"And I will add: 'Yes, God bless him for his big heart, and may his trade amount to $10,000 per day.'"

"I can't give you anything—come, clear out," said the annoyed merchant.

"It would work splendidly," whispered the old man.

"I say no!" shouted the merchant.

"All right for you!" said the old man, as he got hold of the door knob. "Your conduct has alienated all my affections in one minnit, and I'll never buy a yard of cloth of you in my life! I was going to ask the price of that yarn there, but now I won't!"

The New Homestead Law.

The full text of the Homestead law, which was passed in the United States Senate by a vote of forty-four to nine, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States of the public lands, made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than 160 acres each, within the limits of any land grant prior to the time when notice of the withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the general land office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with, and proper proofs thereof have been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed, and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. That when at the time of such withdrawal as aforesaid, a valid pre-emption or homestead claim existed upon any lands within the limits of any such grants which afterward were abandoned, and under the decisions and rulings of the land department, were re entered by pre-emption or homestead claimants, who have complied with the laws governing pre-emption or homestead entries, or shall make the proper proofs required under such laws, such entries shall be deemed valid, and patents shall issue therefor to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. That all such pre-emption and homestead entries, which may have been made by permission of the land department, or in pursuance of the rules and instructions thereof, within the limits of any land grant, at a time subsequent to expirations of such grant, shall be deemed valid, and a compliance with the laws and the making of the proof required shall entitle the holder of such claims to a patent therefor.

Experiences in Battle.

I believe, writes a veteran, no two good soldiers will widely disagree as to their sensations during a battle. I take it to be a piece of bravado in any man to assert that he had no fear during the progress of a long and severe engagement. A battle is a veritable hell upon earth; not to be in serious apprehension while it lasts is to be either drunk, crazy, or insensible. The highest type of bravery is that of the man who realizes the full extent of the peril, but sticks resolutely to his duty. It was my experience, and that of all those about me, repeated a dozen times, that shell firing is not ordinarily nearly so demoralizing as that of musketry. It is not often that shells are thrown so that their fragments scatter death and wounds, and their loud humming overhead does not cause that nervous tingling which always follows the sharp zip of the rifle bullet. The peculiar cutting of the air made by half a dozen of these at once is apt to give the soldier the idea that the whole air is filled with them, and that he is certain to be struck by one of them. All, I believe, will agree as to the sensation first caused by the impact of a bullet. It is a stunning, numbing feeling, which for a long time overpowers the local pain of the wound. In my experience, a single buckshot near the hip knocked me flat, and for two days after gave me such acute pains and such muscular disturbance from knee to shoulder that I could not stand erect. Soldiers have frequently been prostrated by spent balls. A curious effect of shell wounds is that they do not bleed; the hot fragment sears the torn blood vessels and stops the effusion. A Minie ball extracted from the human body presents a remarkable sight. I have seen them where the resistance of the flesh had turned back the pointed end on all sides with such regularity that the ball resembled a saucer or a flower.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

It is stated that the Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is engaged to Prince Louis, of Battenburg, now in India with the Prince of Wales, and that Parliament, at the coming session, will be asked to grant a dowry ..... The Cambridge university boat club has declined the challenge of the American colleges..... Amherst College voted not to send a crew to Saratoga, on account of the expense..... The Alfonsists claim to have gained signal successes in the north of Spain..... Gen. Sherman, in a letter to an inquirer, states that he is not and never shall be a candidate for the Presidency. He believes in the common schools, but don't care much for the little matters connected therewith which are now being agitated by the press ..... The printing office of Munro (of dime novel fame) in New York was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $80,000 ..... The United States Senate has adopted the joint resolution to pay the interest of the bonds of the District of Columbia.

Henry C. Bowen, in a letter to the examining committee of Plymouth church, charged Mr. Beecher with adultery and perjury. He said Mr. Beecher had dishonored several homes, but refused to give his sources of information..... An explosion of fire-damp took place in the Jabin colliery, near St. Etienne, Belgium. The men were at work in the pit at the time to the number of 230. Of these only twenty-six have been taken out, two of whom were dead. The earth fell in, in immense masses. Consternation prevailed throughout the district. ..... The Rev. Alexander H. Mackonochie and about one hundred leadin gritualists of England disclaim any dealings with the Papacy..... A Rome special says that despite the numerous denials, Cardinal Antonelli, the chief adviser of the Pope, is seriously ill..... At the last revival meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Philadelphia, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and $25,000 was realized.

One hundred and fifty-six lives were lost by the fire-damp explosion in the colliery at St. Etienne, Belgium..... George Heindle, wife and two children were burned to death in their own house at mollowayville, Ill..... Jefferson Davis has written a letter denying the charge of cruelty imputed to him by ex-Speaker Blaine; intimates that he does not care for amnesty, and makes counter-charges of cruelty upon the Federal forces..... The Harvard freshmen reject Yale's freshmen s challenge for a six-oared race..... The international committee on the under ocean tunnel between France and England has ended its work, and the report expresses the belief that the great enterprise will be successfully completed..... The jury in the case of Landis, who shot Editor Carruth, at Vineland, N. J., returned a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity..... Captain Richard Mott, his three sons, and another young man, all of Canaresie, L. I., were drowned by the upsetting of their boat in Barnegat bay, where they had been digging clams.

The initiatory meeting held by Moody and Sankey in New York was attended by 12,000 people, and there were at least 5,000 more who were unable to gain admittance..... The United States Senate has passed the bill to pay Alabama claims awards thus far made.... A place called Custer City has been founded in the Black Hills, and already there are forty houses, and sixty more are being put up..... The Biscayan and Navarrese deputies are credited with having informed Don Carlos that he need not expect any further aid from them. ...Samuel Boyd, deputy United States marshal, was shot and killed by H. M. Clark, one of the editors of the Brownsville (Tex.) *Democrat*, in a quarrel which grew out of a political discussion.....The New Jersey legislature has passed a bill for the further appropriation of $10,000 for the Centennial—making $120,000 in all.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, was married in Washington to Miss Lillie Lugerbeel, ately clerk in the Treasury department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsman. The groom is sixty-four and the bride nineteen..... A fire in New York city destroyed the principal portion of the block bounded by Broadway, Crosby, Grand and Howard streets, comprising some of the finest mercantile buildings in the city, and occupied by numerous importers and jobbers, the more prominent of whom were Lesher, Whitman & Co., and Catlin, Brundrett & Co. Three firemen were killed and several injured by falling walls. The losses aggregated nearly $3,000,000, on which there was an insurance of about $2,000,000. The Continental Hotel was also completely destroyed .....The Minnesota legislature refused to make a $25,000 Centennial appropriation. John Rankin, Democrat, was elected mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., by sixteen majority.....Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person; the Lord Chancellor read her speech, which was pacific and congratulatory.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, presented various petitions from citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, asking the repeal of so much of the act of Congress of Jan. 14, 1875, as provides for the payment of United States legal tender notes in coin upon the first day of January, 1877; and so much of the said act as authorizes the secretary of the treasury to sell or dispose of the bonds of the United States for the purpose of enabling him to redeem such legal tender notes. And further representing that, in their judgment, the enforcement of the resumption clause of said act would be exceedingly disastrous to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Clayton (Rep.), of Arkansas, called up the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of the revised statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. He said the public lands in the States named were restricted to the provisions of the Homestead law, and the object of this bill was to restore the lands to the same condition as public lands in other portions of the country.

Mr. Hitchcock (Rep.), of Nebraska, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the district of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing a proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Watkins, of Virginia, from the committee on pensions, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names have been stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana was taken up.

The Chair laid before the Senate the joint resolution directing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds. After considerable discussion the resolution with amendments was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the New York board of trade, showing the inexpediency of attempting the resumption of specie payments before the requisite conditions are ripe for it.

A bill to pay the Alabama claims allowed previous to Jan. 22d. was passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. Laid on the table.

Appropriate eulogistic remarks on the death of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, were made by Messrs. Eaton, of Connecticut, Sargent, of California, Bayard, of Delaware, Howe, of Wisconsin, Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Thurman, of Ohio, Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, and English, of Connecticut, and, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

During the discussion on the Centennial Appropriation bill, Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, said he was of the opinion that Congress had the right to appropriate money for the Centennial exposition, and was bound to make the appropriation, but thought the million and a half would not be sufficient to make the exhibition successful, and Congress would be called upon for another million and a half, or possibly two or three millions. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring the Centennial commissioners and board of finance to file with the secretary of the treasury the acceptance of, the provisions of the bill before receiving the money.

Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky offered the following as a substitute for the bill: That it be recommended to the people of the United States to assemble on the 4th day of July next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, in their respective cities, towns, and villages, neighborhoods, or wherever they may be, publicly to testify their joy at the one hundred-th return of that auspicious day, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers and such religious exercises and ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion and sanctioned by their own conscience.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected by a rising vote, 12 to 31. Mr. McCreery's substitute was rejected, 12 to 45.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the preamble. Rejected, 18 to 34.

HOUSE.

The House took up and passed the bill reported from the committee on public lands providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers. It authorizes payment by settlers and purchasers under the appraisement already made of the appraised value of their farms in six equal annual installments. It also provides for a new appraisement.

Mr. McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. The bill provides for a circuit court in each judicial district, and establishes in each circuit a court of appeals, which is to have appellate jurisdiction of cases arising in the courts within such circuit. The terms of the courts of appeals are to be held in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The decisions of these courts of appeals are to be final and conclusive, but a review upon the law may be had on writ of error or appeal to the United States supreme court, where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000, or where the adjudication involves a constitutional question, or any treaty or law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that it involves a legal question sufficient to require a final decision by the supreme court.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term, and after considerable discussion a vote was taken on the passage of the bill, which was lost by 144 yeas to 106 nays.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, from the committee on appropriations, reported a resolution requesting the President to appoint a competent, experienced military officer to go to the Red Cloud agency and to other Sioux agencies to inquire into the cause of the deficiency in the appropriation for the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

The bill regulating the practice in the United States circuit and district courts was passed.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning without his approval an act transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the secretary of the interior to the treasurer of the United States, with a communication from the secretary of the interior, setting forth that the act was not sufficiently definite to accomplish the end desired. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Lord, of New York, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to appoint commissioners, to be called affidavit commissioners, to take affidavits, depositions, and verifications of pleadings to be read in United States courts, but who are not to possess the other powers conferred by statute on circuit court commissioners. After discussion the bill was passed.

When a bill granting a pension to Wm. P. Duncan of Tennessee was reached, Mr. Cobell (Dem.), of Virginia, informed the House that Duncan had been a Confederate soldier before he became a Federal citizen, and a sermon discussion arose, considerable personal feeling being indulged in by members. The bill passed.

By a vote of ninety-six yeas to 140 nays the House refused to suspend the rules to take up the following resolution:

Resolved, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, does not include the authority to issue the paper of the government as money; and, in the judgment of the House, the Constitution nowhere confers on Congress the power to issue, in time of peace, the promises or obligations of the government as a legal tender in payment of debts.

Resolved, That any legislation touching the legal tender currency of the government should keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payment, and should tend to enhance the value of that currency, for the resumption of which the faith of the United States has been pledged to its citizens.

Mr. Buckner (Dem.), of Missouri, from the judiciary committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to pay the interest on the 6.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in, and that they be referred to a conference committee. He made that motion, and it was agreed to.

Resolutions were adopted to inquire into the connection of the United States minister at the court of St. James with the directory of the so-called Emma mine, and with the prosecution of the Machado claim; to inquire into the cost of the New York post-office, and into the printing of bonds and notes by the United States government.

The bill repealing the Bankruptcy act was passed—yeas, 178; nays, 58. After the passage it was discovered that there was an error in its recital, the date of the original law being given as the second instead of the twenty-first of March. This mistake Mr. Lamar asked unanimous consent to have corrected, but Mr. Kasson (Rep.), of Iowa, objected, saying that the bill placed the whole creditor class of the country in the power of the debtor class. The bill therefore goes to the Senate with that imperfection in it.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of the late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Phelps, of Connecticut, Seelye, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the fact that Mr. Garfield, in lieu of any remarks of his own, read a speech which had been prepared on the subject by Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, himself since dead.

A Dangerous Plaything.

A correspondent writing from Chicago tells us about the dangerous practice of gambling indulged in there. He says:

There are two or three recent practices, however, which will scarcely receive such general approval. The fascinating and delusive game of poker has taken a strong hold upon society people here, and the ladies seem to be even more devoted to it than the men. Card parties now mean poker parties, and the checks are promptly brought out at an evening call. Whist and euchre are now to o slow to satisfy anybody, and no well regulated house is now without a set of white and red poker chips. Young and pretty Miss Twolips utters the slang of the game with the ease and freedom of a turfite, and that which was formerly abandoned to the back room of saloons, and was sufficient excuse for a police raid, now finds recognition in the parlor. I can trace this new mania no further back than Mr. Schenck's pamphlet on the game of poker, printed for private circulation at the request of some English ladies and gentlemen who preferred it to whist at sixpence a corner. The publicity which this circumstance afterward obtained all over this country advertised two things to American society—first, that it was the custom of English society for ladies and gentlemen to play cards for small stakes, and next that after learning poker they preferred it to the games they had been accustomed to playing. What was allowable and even fashionable in England received quick indorsement here, the quicker and readier perhaps because the game is so fascinating. But the result is that the playing of cards for money has got a start in American social circles, where it was formerly tabooed, and there is danger that there will not be the same cool and phlegmatic control of it as in English social circles.

Something About Peru.

A brother of Henry Meiggs, the American railroad king of Peru, has been interviewed by a reporter. Mr. Meiggs says that Peru is richer in the precious metals than any other country in the world. Our engineers in building the railroad from the coast to Pune have come across a hundred silver mines, any one of which might be profitably worked, if in the United States. If these mines are worked, the railroads we have built will be a blessing to the country. New discoveries of guano are being made, and it is estimated that there are about ten millions of tons remaining, worth about £3 10s. sterling per ton, net. The annual consumption is about 400,000 tons, so that Peru is sure of an ample income from guano for a quarter of a century. Taxes are very low, real estate being almost entirely free from taxation. Americans who are steady and enterprising get along well. Those who become demoralized and fal into loose habits sink. But I do not know that there are any American paupers in Peru. There are two classes in Peru—the pure-blooded descendants o the old Spaniards, and the mixed bloods, partly Spaniard, partly Indian, and in some cases partly negro. The former are a high-minded, energetic people. The latter are inferior, but make good laborers, along with the Chinese. We employ them by stent, or piecework. One of our roads crosses the mountains at 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the bridges, too, are very lofty, and built with a skill that would do credit to any part of the world.

Did Not Know.

They tell the story at the expense of the solons at Albany. Reference was made by a speaker to the ninth commandment and all were anxious to know what the command was. The book passed from one to another until a little page solved the mystery by informing the gentlemen that the missing articles might be found in the 20th chapter of Exodus, and many minds were at once relieved.

The Sandwich Islanders are going to adopt a new flag, but they can't decide whether to take a gray horse blanket with hole in it, or an old vest with the back ripped out.

A Valuable Work.

THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the discovery of the American Continent to the close of the First Century of American Independence. By James D. McCabe. Author of "A Manual of General History," "Pathways to the Holy Land," etc., etc.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a history of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by the National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the standard history of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent down to the present time.

We most heartily commend this book to our readers. It gives a very interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyage of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe and the wanderings of the Spaniards in search of gold and immortal youth, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and we trust, enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the second war with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that war and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the civil war, follow in their order. The history of the civil war is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth; and the work closes with an account of the course of affairs since the end of that great conflict. The author writes throughout with the calmness and impartiality of a historian, and pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing to neither passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his countrymen to sustain his views. In order to render the work complete in every respect, the author has added to it an appendix, giving an account of the approaching international Centennial exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial exhibition buildings and grounds. The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.

Extraordinary Enterprise.

Frank Leslie, the publisher of eighteen illustrated newspapers and magazines, has just added to the list his *New Popular Monthly*, a marvel of elegance and cheapness. It is nearly double the size of any magazine published, each number containing one hundred and twenty-eight quarto pages, eighty fine illustrations, a beautiful chromo lithograph frontispiece, and is brim full of choice literature. We name as a few of the admirable articles in the first number—one completely illustrating and describing the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia—also "Degrading Punishment of Women," illustrated—an interesting sketch of the life and assassination of Marat, the French revolutionist, with portrait—the different modes of fire producing among the aborigines, illustrated — biographical sketch and portrait of the great millionaire, Wm. B. Astor, and view of Astor library. Among the excellent stories which give so much life to this magazine we notice "How we Shot the Falls," an Adirondack adventure; "Pearl Morgan's Revenge," "Huldah's Defeat," "Diamond Cut Diamond," "One Night," by Etta W. Pierce, "Paul's Choice," "Flint and Steel," "The Story of Raephel Velda," "The Fix Mr. Ferrers was in." There are over sixty articles illustrated by eighty-two engravings, and is furnished one year, postage paid, for $2.50. The *Popular Monthly* has already reached a circulation of 75,000 copies—a success never before recorded of any publication of its class. Send twenty cents to Frank Leslie, New York, for sample copy, by mail free. Canvassing agents should secure territory for this successful magazine. An elegant chromo is given as premium. Write at once for terms.

Respectable Swindlers.

To the respectable swindler, says the New York *World*, there is no more attractive mode of robbing his neighbor than by a fraudulent failure. Of course he is not always found out. In one-half of the cases of fraudulent failures and compromises the debtor who has been overtaken by misfortune offers to settle on a basis of say from twenty-five to fifty per cent, he really cannot give more, and if forced into bankruptcy he very much doubts what with lawsuits, losses, delays and lawyers' fees, if even half that amount will be eventually realized. After a few meetings the creditors come to the conclusion to make the best of a bad bargain—they sign a paper for compromise on a basis of fifty per cent., express great sompathy for the unfortunate debtor, and wish him every success in the future. In this case the "unfortunate debtor" has been eminently successful. He lives handsomely on the spoils of his victims, enjoys their sympathy, holds his head as high as ever, and takes the darkest possible view of the immediate future. He sees no signs of better times, business can only be transacted at a loss, and everything is going behindhand. These gentry have blue incalculable injury in the way of retarding the permanent re-establishment of confidence; they are the scum and outgrowth of illegitimate speculation and feverish activity.

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